NLM Technical Bulletin

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2008 NOVEMBER–DECEMBER No. 365

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November 04, 2008 [posted]

Link to the Clipboard, Add More to Collections, and Other PubMed® News

More changes are afoot for PubMed:

- If the Clipboard contains items, a **"Clipboard"** link now displays to the right of the search box. This is in preparation for the next major change. Now that the Advanced Search screen has assumed many of the functions used by advanced searchers, the tabs for Limits, Preview/Index, History, Clipboard, and Details will be retired in the near future.
- The **Recent Activity** box on the search results screen has been temporarily modified. The Open/Close feature of this box has been removed while we investigate a new way to accommodate users who experienced slowness and cannot upgrade their systems to work with the original functionality. This feature will return as soon as possible. Please note that the Recent Activity box cannot be removed. The space it is in is also used for additional features (see *PubMed Discovery Objective Expands to Search Results Screen*).
- The limit for adding items to My NCBI **Collections** from the Send to menu on the search results screen has been increased to 5,000. Users trying to add more than 5,000 will see a message stating the limit and asking whether they would like to save the first 5,000 items.
- The Related Articles and **Related Reviews** features have been combined on the AbstractPlus display (see Figure 1). At least one review article (preceded by the label Review) will display, if there is one in the list of related articles.

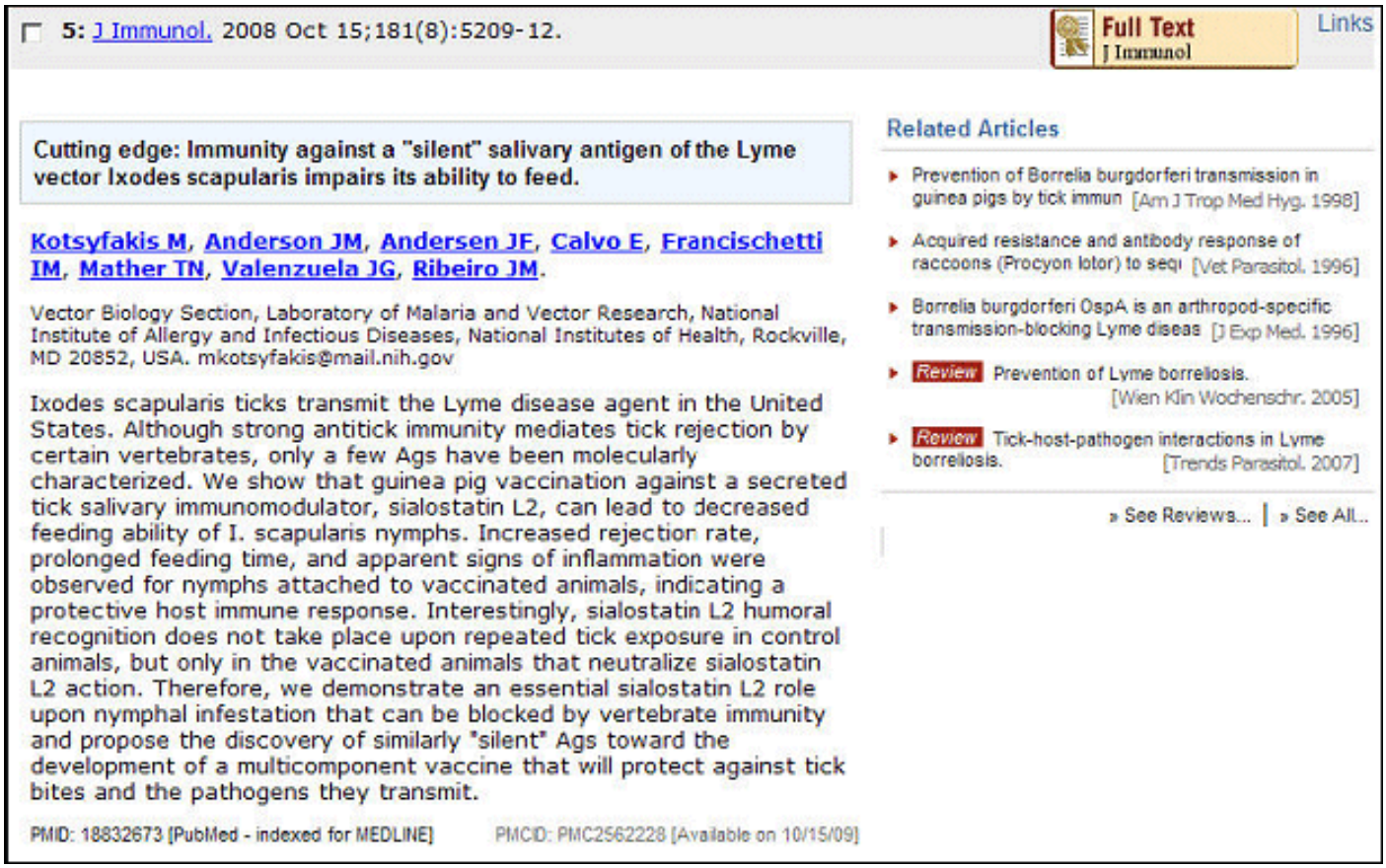

Figure 1: Related Reviews appear as part of Related Articles on the AbstractPlus display.

By Annette M. Nahin
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Nahin A. Link to the Clipboard, Add More to Collections, and Other PubMed® News. NLM Tech Bull. 2008 Nov-Dec (365):e1.

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November 07, 2008 [posted]

UMLS® Basics Tutorial

The NLM® is pleased to announce the debut of the new Unified Medical Language System® (UMLS) Basics tutorial. This Web-based resource was developed from the UMLS Basics class that is taught at NLM and is useful to the entry level UMLS user. With the new UMLS Basics tutorial, NLM now offers introductary UMLS training that is always available at our users' convenience.

Structure

The course is divided into six sections. The sections are further organized by different topic areas (see table below). "Next" and "Previous" arrows allow users to navigate through the sections and topics. Users can either go through the entire course or select individual sections for a refresher.

UMLS Basics Tutorial Topics

Section	Topic
Overview	• Overview of the UMLS • UMLS License Agreement
Metathesaurus	• Metathesaurus • Data Files
Semantic Network	• Semantic Network • Semantic Types • Semantic Relationships
Lexical Tools	• SPECIALIST Lexicon • Lexical Tools
UMLS Tools	• UMLS Tools • UMLS Knowledge Source Server • MetamorphoSys • UMLS Community • Database Tools

	• Rich Release Format Subset Browser
User Support	• Customer Service Information

A glossary of terms, link to the UMLS FAQ, and links to UMLS-relevant Web pages are other useful features of this course.

UMLS Quick Tours
Users are reminded that the first UMLS Quick Tour "MetamorphoSys RRF Browser Restrict Searches and Views Option" is available on the New Users' Guide to the UMLS page. The tutorial offers a narrated guide to the many options available that restrict both searches and views in the RRF Browser.

Future
Additional courses, such as a MetamorphoSys tutorial, as well as additional Quick Tours are being planned. We encourage comments and suggestions for further topics. Please send comments, suggestions, and questions to custserv@r custserv@nlm.nih.gov.

UMLS Basics Class
The eight-hour UMLS Basics class is still offered at the NLM. The next class with open seats is on April 16, 2009. More information about the class is available from the National Training Center and Clearinghouse Web site.

By Rachel Kleinsorge
MEDLARS Management Section

Kleinsorge R. UMLS® Basics Tutorial. NLM Tech Bull. 2008 Nov-Dec;(365):e2.

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November 14, 2008 [posted]

NLM® Resource — Drug Information Portal

[Editor's Note: This is a reprint of an announcement published on NLM-Tox-Enviro-Health-L, an e-mail announcement list available from the NLM Division of Specialized Information Services. To subscribe to this list, please see the NLM-TOX-ENVIRO-HEALTH-L Join, Leave, or Change Options page.]

A new version of the National Library of Medicine® (NLM) Drug Information Portal was released in October 2008. The portal now covers over 16,000 drugs.

The update includes:

1. Direct searching of drug categories, which are derived from the Medical Subject Heading® (MeSH®) Pharmacological Action Terms.

2. Name and category suggestions, to eliminate common spelling errors.

3. Phrase parser that assists users in finding drug names within phrases.

4. The addition of the MeSH notes, when available, to spell checker results to give additional usage information about each potential name choice to the user.

5. Searches retrieving multiple results are now sorted by the number of citations in PubMed®, from highest to lowest. This tends to display the most frequently discussed drugs in the biomedical literature first, rather than the previously used alphabetical sort.

The Drug Information Portal is a free Web resource from the NLM that provides an informative, user friendly entry-way to current drug information for over 16,000 drugs. Links to sources span the breadth of NLM, the National Institutes of Health®, and other government agencies. Current information regarding consumer health, clinical trials, AIDS-related drug information, MeSH pharmacological actions, PubMed biomedical literature, and physical properties and structure is easily retrieved by searching for a drug name. A varied selection of focused topics in medicine and drug-related information is also available from displayed subject headings.

Contact Information
Please send comments and suggestions to tehip@teh.nlm.nih.gov.

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November 14, 2008 [posted]

New NLM® Data License Agreement and Web-based License Request System

New License Agreement

The National Library of Medicine® (NLM) is announcing the release of a new data license agreement dated October 24, 2008 that covers the following NLM data: MEDLINE® /PubMed®, Catfile, CatfilePlus, CCRIS, ChemIDplus® Subset, DIRLINE®, GENE-TOX, HSDB®, Serfile, and TOXLINE® Subset. The new license consolidates, updates, and entirely supersedes the two agreements that have been in effect:

1. NLM License Agreement to Lease NLM Databases in Machine-Readable Form , and
2. NLM Licensee Agreement for Non-U.S. Organizations for Use of MEDLINE and Other NLM Databases Solely for Research Purposes. Please note that the Unified Medical Language System® data are not covered under the new license; the UMLS® license is not affected.

Licensees currently covered by one of the two NLM data license agreements that pre-date October 24, 2008, who wish to remain a licensee, regardless of when they first signed their license agreement with NLM, must enter into the new (dated October 24, 2008) license agreement. Primary and secondary representatives of all existing licensees have recently been sent an e-mail, now posted as an announcement, about this. You should enter into the new agreement by December 10, 2008 to ensure uninterrupted access to the data you currently lease (this is part of the annual renewal procedure this year). Please contact Jane Rosov at nlmdatadistrib@nlm.nih.gov if you currently lease MEDLINE/PubMed, Catfile, CatfilePlus, CCRIS, ChemIDplus Subset, DIRLINE, GENE-TOX, HSDB, Serfile, and/or TOXLINE Subset if you have not yet received the e-mail.

The license agreements that pre-date October 24, 2008 will cease on March 1, 2009. Existing licensees who do not enter into the new agreement by March 1 must cease using the NLM data obtained under the old license. Furthermore, licensees who have redistributed data received under the old licenses, or data derived from the NLM-supplied data, should notify the users of the information products/services/applications based on that data to cease their use. Licensees should also take reasonable steps to ensure that people will not continue to access products/services/applications containing NLM data that have become superseded by updated and/or maintained versions.

The primary change in the new license is that it eliminates the distinction between licensees located in the US or outside the US. All licensees, those inside and outside the US, may redistribute the licensed NLM data under the same terms and conditions. An additional set of requirements applicable to licensees who do not use a static version of the licensed data is stated in Appendix C of the license. A printable (PDF) version is available at http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/license/license.pdf.

Key points about licensing data from NLM include:

1. The licensed data are still available from NLM via FTP and at no cost.
2. NLM continues to require acknowledgement of NLM as the source of the licensed data in products/services/applications consisting of:

   a) only data licensed from NLM;
   b) complete or partial NLM-provided records merged or displayed with data from other sources; and now also
   c) information/data derived from data licensed from NLM. Recommended wording for such attribution is provided in the new license.

3. NLM best practices recommendation calls for incorporating update files more frequently: from quarterly, as stated in the previous licenses, to 30 days after the update files become available at NLM; 90 days for complete database replacement files.
4. A minimal set of data elements must be displayed for MEDLINE/PubMed data, except if the licensee's product/service/application is a citation retrieval system that provides a direct electronic link to the corresponding record in PubMed at NLM. In that case, there is no minimal set of data elements required for display.
5. NLM continues to assume no responsibility or liability associated with Licensee's use of copyrighted material. NLM does not provide legal advice regarding copyright fair use, or other aspects of intellectual property rights. As always, persons contemplating any type of transmission or reproduction of copyrighted material such as abstracts are advised to consult legal counsel.

New Web-based License Request System

General information about leasing data from the NLM may be found at http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/licensee/. A Web-based license request system is now used to submit license requests for MEDLINE/PubMed, Catfile, CatfilePlus, CCRIS, ChemIDplus Subset, DIRLINE, GENE-TOX, HSDB, Serfile, and TOXLINE Subset data. After reading about the data you wish to license, follow these steps to submit a license request:

1. Read and accept the new electronic license including its appendices at http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/license/weblic/index.html.
2. Complete the online license request form which appears after the license is accepted.
3. Review your input for accuracy, print a copy, and click on the submit button.
4. Look for an e-mail from NLM and follow the instructions to authenticate your request.
5. Allow up to five business days for your license request to be reviewed and approved, or possibly to receive a request for additional information from NLM.

Currently, there are approximately 550 licensees:

- 518 who lease MEDLINE/PubMed data;
- over 200 who are outside the US; and
- close to 390 who claim to use the data for research purposes.

NLM data licensees consist of formally recognized International MEDLARS Centers; government entities; researchers in academia, biotechnology, pharmaceutical, and software companies; and commercial enterprises including database producers/vendors. The licensees make NLM data or data derived from the licensed data available within their own settings, more openly for fellow researchers and colleagues, and also in the marketplace.

Contact Jane Rosov nlmdatadistrib@nlm.nih.gov if you have questions or would like additional information.

By Jane L. Rosov
MEDLARS Management Section

Rosov JL. New NLM® Data License Agreement and Web-based License Request System. NLM Tech Bull. 2008 Nov-Dec; (365):e4.

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November 14, 2008 [posted]

OLDMEDLINE Content Continues to Extend Back in Time

In October 2008, approximately 70,000 citations from the 1948 *Current List of Medical Literature* (CLML) were added to the OLDMEDLINE citation subset in PubMed®. To search PubMed for all citations originating from the OLDMEDLINE print index conversion project, use jsubsetom.

Mapping the old keywords to current MeSH® is an ongoing project. The majority of citations from the 1949 CLML added to PubMed in December 2007 were mapped during this past year, and the majority of citations from the newly added 1948 CLML have also been mapped. NLM estimates that approximately 93% of the jsubsetom citations have at least one current MeSH Heading (while 78% have been completely mapped) and will, therefore, be retrieved by PubMed searches that incorporate MeSH headings. About 77% of the original main subject headings themselves have been mapped (this has dropped from 89% as more new headings are encountered with each new index that is converted; also, many of the subheadings attached to the original subject headings remain to be mapped).

For additional information about the OLDMEDLINE data project, see:
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases_oldmedline.html.

By Susan Von Braunsberg
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Von Braunsberg S. OLDMEDLINE Content Continues to Extend Back in Time. NLM Tech Bull. 2008 Nov-Dec; (365):e5.

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November 14, 2008 [posted]
December 04, 2008 [Editor's note added]

PubMed® Advanced Search Evolves

[Editor's Note: These features were implemented in PubMed on November 20, 2008.]

PubMed Advanced Search will soon no longer be a beta site. It is now the place to go to use features such as field searching and limits. In the near future the tabs for Limits, Preview/Index, History, Clipboard, and Details will be removed from the basic PubMed pages. History, Limits, Index of Fields, and a link to Details are available from the Advanced Search screen. A link for the Clipboard appears to the right of the search box on the PubMed screen when the Clipboard has content.

Some improvements coming to the Advanced Search screen are:

- A **Clear** button has been added next to the search box.
- A **Less History** button has been added to the History feature so that after using the More History button, you can revert to the shorter display.
- The feature to lock/unlock Limits has been removed; Limits are active until de-selected.
- The icon for the index on the *Search by Author, Journal, Publication Date, and more* section has been replaced by a button labeled, **Index**.
- In the *Search by Author, Journal, Publication Date, and more* section, the link, "**Add More Search Fields**" was replaced with the link, "Add More Citation Search Fields" which brings up boxes pre-set to aid with citation searching (Title, Volume, Issue, Pagination). This view remains open for the remainder of the search session unless closed with the Reset link. Please be aware that many citation searches work if you enter citation data directly into the PubMed search box.
- If you change field boxes in the *Search by Author, Journal, Publication Date, and more* section, e.g., to have two boxes set to search Author, the Advanced Search screen will "remember" your settings during the search session.
- A new section at the bottom, **Focused Queries**, provides links to our Clinical Queries and Special Queries pages.

Advanced Search has its own URL: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/advanced.

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November 14, 2008 [posted]
December 04, 2008 [Editor's note added]

Title Scanning Easier with New PubMed® Summary Format — Coming Soon

[Editor's Note: These features were implemented in PubMed on November 20, 2008.]

PubMed search results (Summary format) have until now displayed the citation with the author names first, followed by the title of the article and the source data. Author names - no matter how many - served as the link to the AbstractPlus format. To improve the look of the Web page as well as to make it easier to scan titles, the positions of author names and the title of the article have been reversed. The article title now displays on top and serves as the link to the AbstractPlus format. Author names appear under the title and the rest of the citation remains the same (see Figure 1).

The new format will be used for the Summary display for search results, Send to Printer, Send to E-mail, and automatic e-mail updates. The old look (author names on top) will be retained for Send to Text and Send to File in case users need the other arrangement.

In addition, the links that used to be on the right of the citation have been re-worked. The link for Related Articles has been moved under the PMID. The Links menu was rarely used so it has been removed. "Free article in PMC" appears in green next to the Related Articles link when PubMed Central® has the full text. The Related Articles link, the PMID, and the status tag, e.g., [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE], now display in a lighter color.

The icons that indicated availability of an abstract or free full text and used to display to the left of the citation have been removed. If PubMed does not have an abstract, this is noted in the Summary display.

Figure 1: PubMed's New Summary Format Display

By Annette M. Nahin
MEDLARS Management Section

Nahin A. Title Scanning Easier with New PubMed® Summary Format — Coming Soon. NLM Tech Bull. 2008 Nov-Dec (365):e7.

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November 19, 2008 [posted]

Journals Database: A Refresher and Introduction to New Features

Starting in July 2008 new search options were introduced in the Entrez Journals database. The new options are currently available either from the Preview/Index tab or directly in the search box. Some of these new search options have also been added to the Limits screen. In addition, the Full Display view has changed to include new fields.

New Search Options

Search Field	Description and Full Display Field Name	Search Tag	How to search:
Acid-Free	Description: Journals identified as having some or all of the journal issues printed on acid-free paper and have a notice in the journal to that effect Field Name: Acid-Free	N.A.	acidfree
Currently Indexed Version	Description: Journals identified as being indexed from either the print or electronic version The search identifies the version of the journal that NLM® currently indexes; for titles no longer indexed the value is the last version used for indexing. Field Name: Version Currently Indexed	N.A.	**For journals indexed from Print version:** currentlyindexedprint currentlyindexedprint AND currentlyindexed **For journals indexed from Electronic version:** currentlyindexedelectronic currentlyindexedelectronic AND currentlyindexed Note: Combine with the search string

			"currentlyindexed," or select that option from Limits, to restrict to currently indexed journals.
End Year	Description: Last year of publication of a journal Field Name: Publication End Year	[eyr]	2001 [eyr] To search a range of years: 1966:2007 [eyr]
Indexed For Subset	Description: Currently indexed journals with specific journal citation subset(s) assigned. Field Name: Current Subset	N.A.	jsubset? Where ? represents the Subset value jsubsetaim - retrieves currently indexed list of Core Clinical journals jsubsetd - retrieves currently indexed list of Dental journals jsubsetim - retrieves currently indexed list of *Index Medicus*® journals jsubsetk - retrieves currently indexed list of Consumer Health journals jsubsetn - retrieves currently indexed list of Nursing journals Note: All of these are also available as options under Limits.
Indexing Treatment	Description: Journals currently selectively or fully indexed The selectively indexed search retrieves general science, chemistry, and physics journals where the articles are not all within the life sciences scope for MEDLINE®.	N.A.	**Fully indexed:** currentindexingtreatmentfull **Selectively indexed:** currentindexingtreatmentselective
ISSN Type	Description: Print or Electronic ISSNs Field Name: ISSN; explanatory word displays in the parenthesis after the number.	[is]	print [is] electronic [is]
Language	Description: Language in which the journal articles are published Field Name: Language	[la]	eng [la] english [la] Note: Language is also available under Limits

Place of Publication	Description: Most recent country of publication of the journal Field Name: Place of Publication	[pl]	greece [pl]
PubMed Central® Holdings	Description: Journals currently in PubMed Central (PMC) and forthcoming PMC journals Field Name: PMC Availability	N.A.	**PMC journals:** journalspmc Includes journals that cease depositing in PMC. **Forthcoming PMC journals:** journalspmcforthcoming Note: Also available under Limits
Start Year	Description: First year of publication of the journal Field Name: Publication Start Year	[syr]	2007 [syr] To search a range of years: 1966:2007 [syr]

ISSN Type

Please be advised that NLM follows the practice of a single bibliographic record when cataloging serials (see *Cataloging Changes for Serials Issued Simultaneously in Print and Online*). Information about all media versions of a journal are in one record, e.g., a serial published both in print and online would have both a print ISSN and an electronic ISSN in one NLM serial record. If the print version subsequently ceases for a journal that was being published both in print and online, then the print ISSN remains in the NLM serial record, and NLM adds a clarifying note to the 911 MARC field that can be viewed in LocatorPlus®. Any Journals database searches including one of the following tagged search terms may be affected by this policy: print [is] or electronic [is]. Accurate and current data in the ISSN fields are dependent on the publisher providing the appropriate ISSN for a journal.

Journal List Searching

There are various ways to generate journal lists:

1. Choose from the Current Subsets menu available from the Journals database Limits (see Figure 4). Examples include PMC Journals, Currently Indexed in MEDLINE from electronic version, and Nursing journals.

2. Search the Subject Terms from the link on the Journals homepage. Subject Terms are broad MeSH® headings assigned to indexed journals to give an overall indication of the scope of the journal. (See *New Search and Display Options Available in the Journals database* .) For example, after clicking on the Subject Terms link, then click on the entry for Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome. That retrieves all journals assigned that subject term. Set the Currently Indexed for MEDLINE Limit and rerun the search to restrict the resulting list to currently indexed titles.

3. Search the Journals database using the search box for a specific journal subset. (See Table 1.)

Journal List	Also Available from Limits	Enter in Search Box
Currently Indexed in MEDLINE	x	currentlyindexed
PubMed Central Journals	x	journalspmc
PubMed Central Forthcoming Journals	x	journalspmcforthcoming
Consumer Health Journals Limit	x	jsubsetk
Core Clinical Journals (AIM) Limit	x	jsubsetaim
Dental Journals	x	jsubsetd
Index Medicus Journals (IM)	x	jsubsetim
Journals Indexed from the Electronic Version	x	currentlyindexedelectronic
Nursing Journals	x	jsubsetn

Table 1

Sort Options

Two new sort options have been added (see Figure 1):

- Title Abbreviation
- Place of Publication

The default is to display a title match followed by journals in alphabetical order by serial title, ignoring initial articles (such as A, An, The).

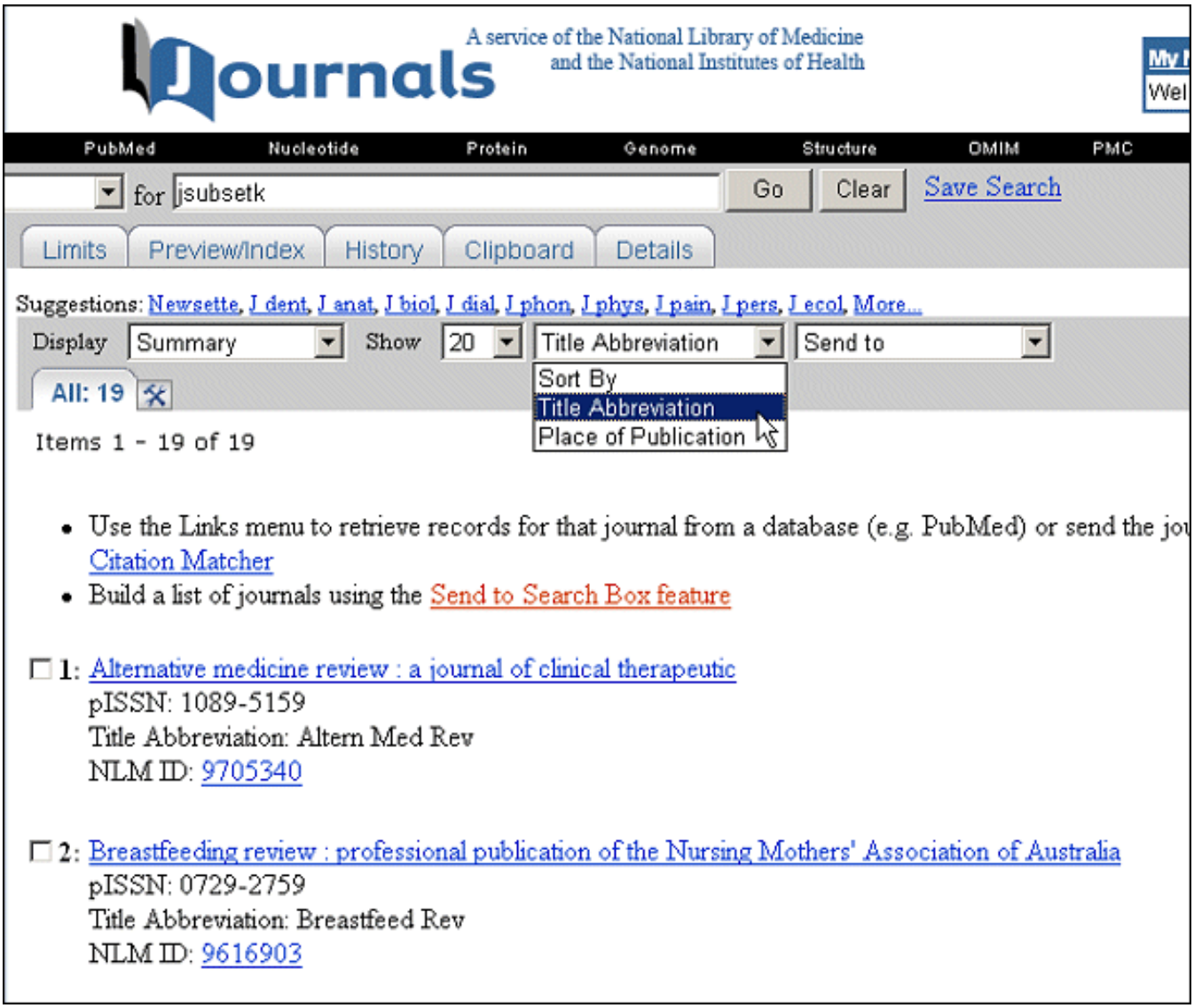

Figure 1: Journals database new Sort options.

Journal Display

The Full Display in the Journals database now has additional fields that correspond to many of the search options (see Figure 2). In particular, please note these fields:

- ① **Current Indexing Status** - Explains whether the journal is currently being indexed or not.

  When citations were or are chosen by a collaborator to NLM, a statement is displayed to indicate the specific subject area covered by that collaborator; e.g., "Not currently indexed for MEDLINE. Only articles related to bioethics were indexed."

  Note that we have the capability to restrict searches as follows:

currentlyindexed [or choose Currently Indexed in MEDLINE from Limits page]
notcurrentlyindexed

The "notcurrentlyindexed" search includes journals that were never indexed for MEDLINE, such as the journals that are cited only in GenBank.

- ② **Current Subset** - Lists the subsets to which a journal belongs.

- ③ **Version Currently Indexed** - Specifies whether NLM processes the journal for indexing from the print or electronic version. This information must be viewed in relation to the Current Indexing Status; if the title is no longer indexed, then the Version Currently Indexed indicates the version used when the title was last being indexed.

- ④ **PMC Availability** - States the coverage of the title in PubMed Central and any embargo details, or indicates that the title is forthcoming in PubMed Central.

- ⑤ **Acid-Free** - Contains a standard phrase to inform when the title has some or all issues printed on acid-free paper and there is a notice published in the journal to that effect.

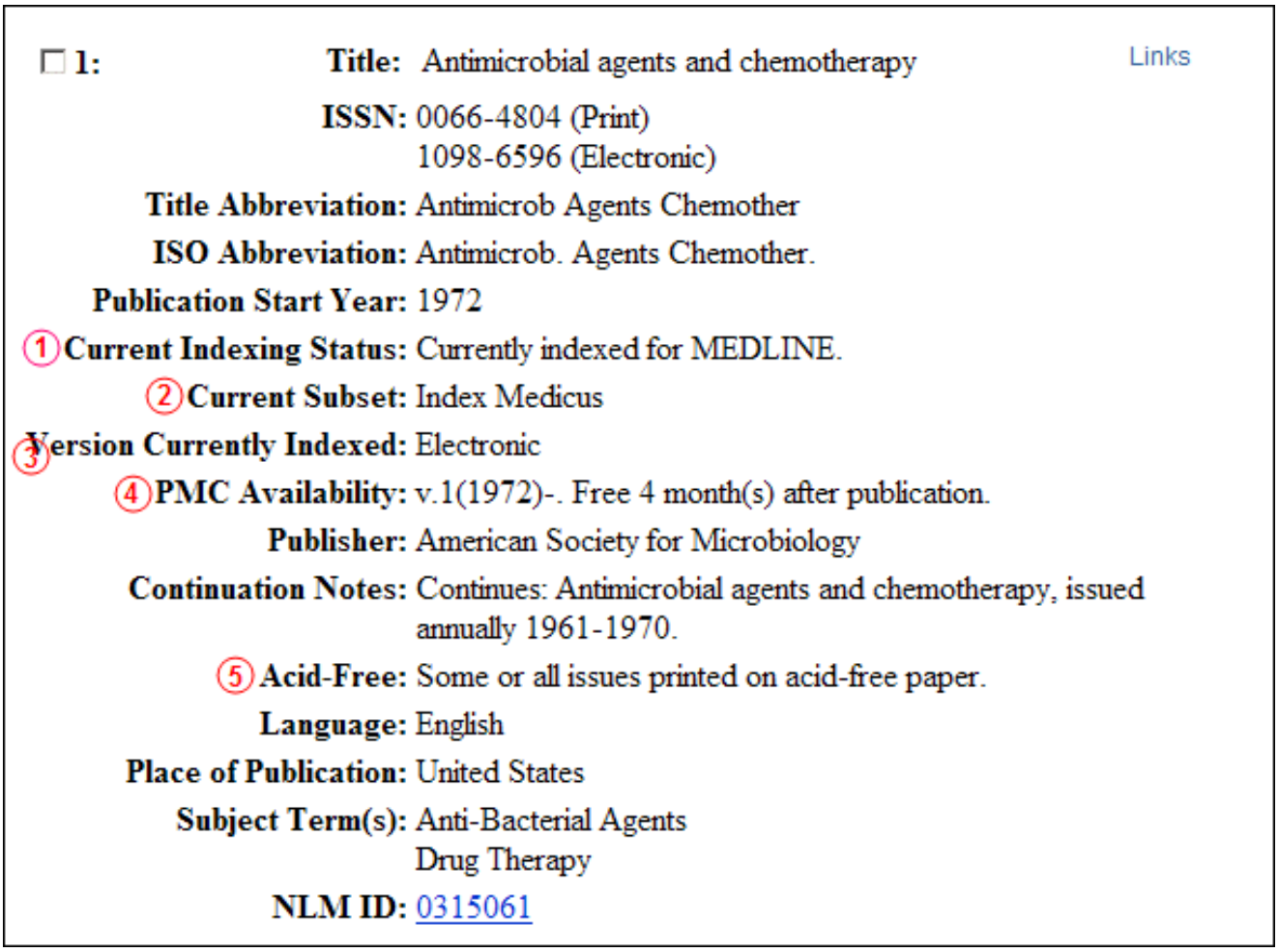

Figure 2: Journals database Full record display.

Send Journal List to PubMed®

There are two ways to create a journal list in the Journals database and then automatically search for the journal citations from those journals in PubMed:

1. Build a PubMed search for selected, multiple journals:

   a. Run a search in the Journals database and on the results page(s) click the check boxes to select the journals.

   b. Select Search Box with OR from the Send to menu.

   c. To add additional journals continue searching the Journals database and adding the journals to the Search Box using the Send to Search Box with OR feature.

   d. When your list of journals is complete, click the Search PubMed button. The Details of the PubMed search will show all journal titles you selected while in the Journals database.

2. Send the entire results of a Journals database search to PubMed (without using the check boxes):

a. Run a search in the Journals database. For example, choose Education as a Subject term (using the Subject terms link from the information bullets on the Journals database homepage). This will run a search in the Journals database. (If you want only currently indexed journals, then click on the Limits tab and set the limit for Currently Indexed in MEDLINE and run the search again.) The actual titles are displayed here in the Journals database.

b. Choose PubMed Links from the Display pull-down menu (see Figure 3). This sends the journal titles search to PubMed. History will show this search as:

PubMed Links for **Journals** (Search **Education[st]** Limits: **Currently indexed in MEDLINE**)

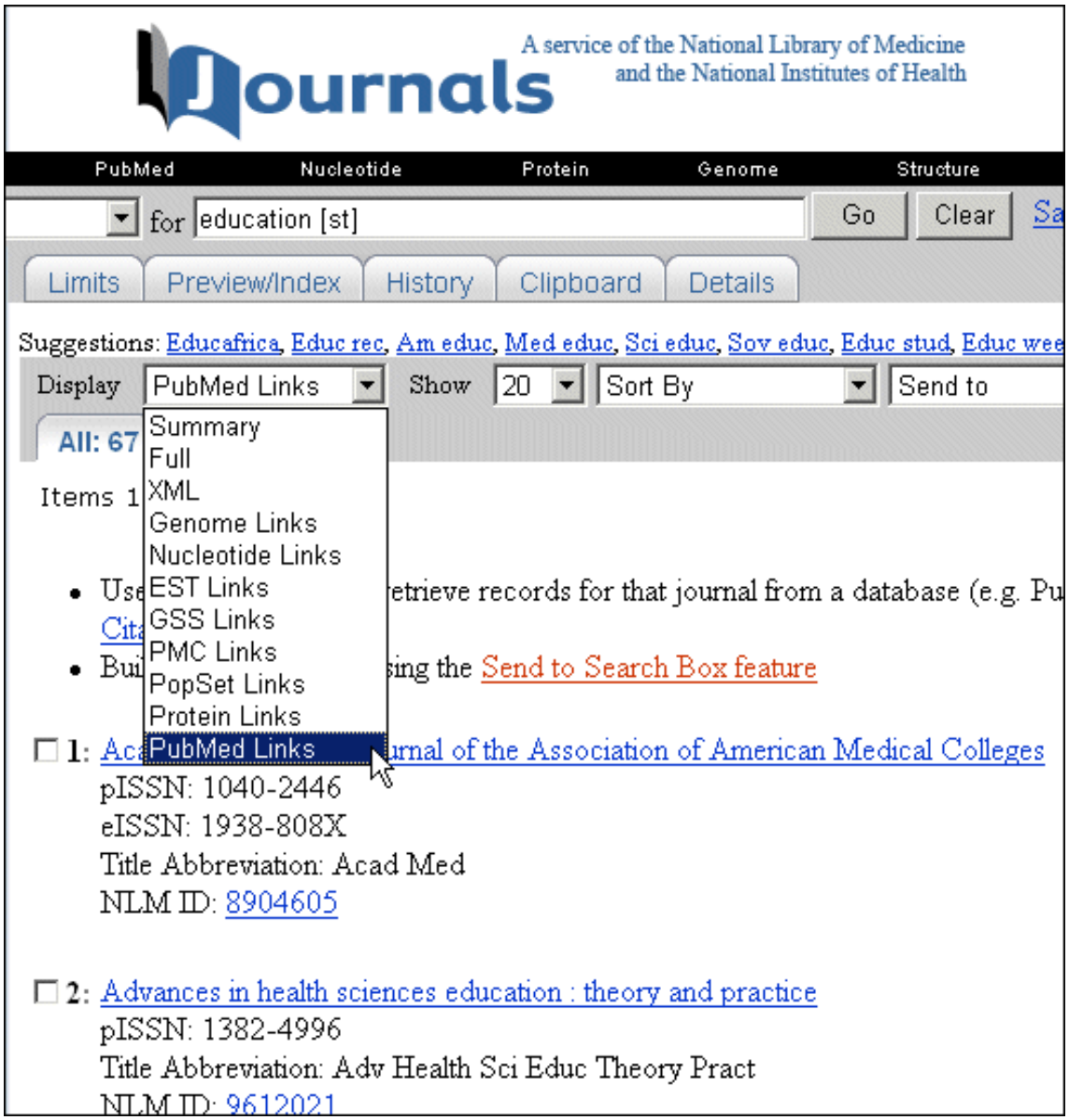

Figure 3: Journals database use of PubMed Links to send journal list search to PubMed.

Limits Screen

The Limits screen (see Figure 4) has been enhanced to provide options to restrict your journals search by Language of the journal and by journal subsets (Nursing Journals, Consumer Health Journals, Dental Journals, etc.).

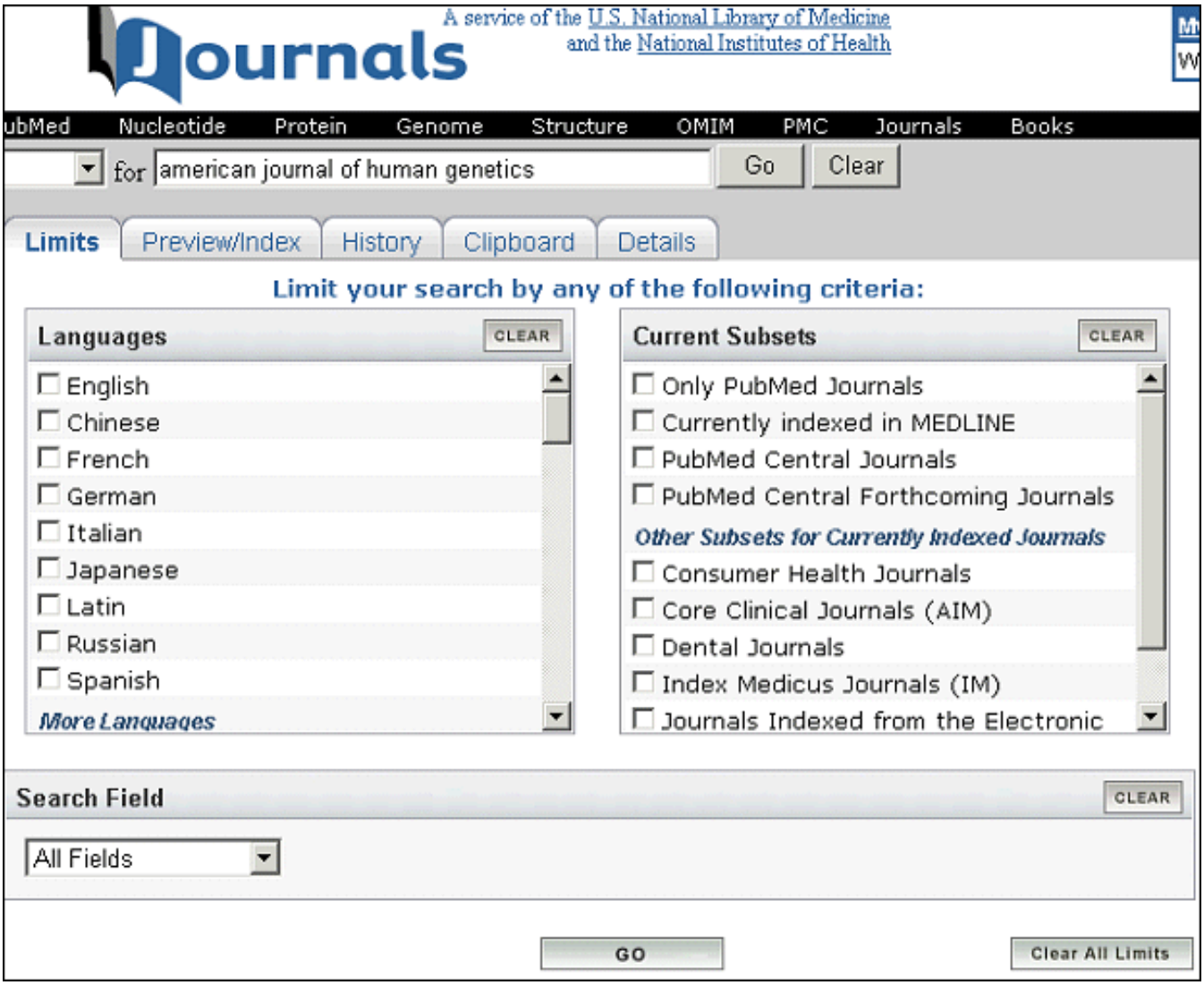

Figure 4: Journals database Limits screen.

Remember the Journals database contains journals cited in various NCBI databases. While PubMed is the predominant database represented, other NCBI databases (notably GenBank) are the reason for certain journals being included in the Journals database. These new search options and display fields help to clarify the status of a journal.

By Sara Tybaert
MEDLARS Management Section

Tybaert S. Journals Database: A Refresher and Introduction to New Features. NLM Tech Bull. 2008 Nov-Dec; (365):e8.

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November 19, 2008 [posted]

What's New for 2009 MeSH®

Overview of Vocabulary Development and Changes for 2009 MeSH

- 446 Descriptors added
- 123 Descriptor terms replaced with more up-to-date terminology
- 26 Descriptors deleted

Totals by Type of Terminology

- 25,186 Descriptors
- 83 Qualifiers
- 180,672 Supplementary Concept Records (SCRs)

Helpful Links

Please consult the 2009 online Introduction to MeSH for more details. Lists of new and changed vocabulary are available at these links:

New Descriptors - 2009
Changed Descriptors - 2009
Deleted Descriptors - 2009
New Descriptors by Tree Subcategory - 2009

In addition, files are also available for downloading.

Major Tree Revisions

Of special note are developments for 2009 MeSH related to fungi, to processes and phenomena, and to disciplines and occupations.

Fungi

A major revision of the Fungi trees was undertaken to bring MeSH in synchrony with a new consensus report that revised the higher level fungi taxa (Mycol Res. 2007 May;111(Pt 5):509-47. Epub 2007 Mar 13. Cited in PubMed; PMID 17572334). As a result, some descriptors for fungi phyla became obsolete. New descriptors were added including a large number of fungi genera.

Other pertinent articles:

What's New for 2009 MeSH

MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing Activities

2009 MeSH® Now Available

MEDLINE Data Changes — 2009

PubMed Notes — 2009

Newly Maintained MEDLINE for 2009 MeSH Now Available in PubMed

Changes to G and H Trees

Two of the MeSH Tree categories have been substantially revised and renamed. Category G (Biological Sciences) was renamed Phenomena and Processes. Category H (Natural Sciences) was renamed Disciplines and Occupations. These rearrangements were undertaken to improve the usability of the vocabulary in the G and H Tree categories.

The previous (pre-2009) organization was established in 1975 and non-biological phenomena and techniques were organized within broad disciplines named by a descriptor in the H Tree category of Natural Sciences. The Biological Sciences discipline descriptors were treed in locations in both G and H Tree categories. Phenomena, Related techniques, and similar descriptors were arranged side by side with subdisciplines. Many descriptors involving concepts related to phenomena, being of interest to more than one discipline, were placed in more than one Tree location. This arrangement was difficult to maintain and to use. To address this situation, "Phenomena and Processes" and "Disciplines and Occupations" were separated into different tree categories.

Topics of interest to a specific discipline are now organized in increasing levels of complexity. Progessive division involves separation of the phenomena into structures or objects in the case of those not represented by anatomical structures in the A category, organisms in the B category, or chemical substances in the D category. Further division follows under processes or other observable properties, qualities, and measurable phenomena. This approach provides a reproducible, logical framework for expanding the MeSH vocabulary in the category of Phenomena and Processes.

The H Tree category now provides a place for the different subcategories of disciplines and occupations. The first two of these are the Natural Sciences Disciplines and the Health Occupations.

In this major rearrangement of the G and H hierarchies, descriptors for phenomenon or process concepts in the H01 tree were moved to a G category tree. Descriptors for disciplines or occupations that were located in G were moved to H. In addition, some descriptors for techniques were moved from the former H01 subcategory of Natural Sciences to the appropriate E Tree category or elsewhere. The descriptors in G03, formerly Environment and Public Health, were moved to N06 Environment and Public Health. The descriptors for matters of interest to these disciplines are now treed in the new subtree G16.500 Ecological and Environmental Phenomena.

There are two new H Tree categories for the discipline-related terminology previously included in both G Tree categories and H Tree categories:

H01 - Natural Science Disciplines

H02 - Health Occupations (formerly G02)

New trees within G category are:

G01 - Physical Phenomena

G02 - Chemical Phenomena - includes Biochemical Phenomena (formerly G06.184)

G17 - Mathematical Concepts

New Tree categories were added for:

G03 - Metabolic Phenomena (formerly G06.535)

G04 - Cell Physiological Phenomena (formerly G04.335)

G05 - Genetic Phenomena (formerly G13) - replaces and includes Genetic Processes and includes Genetic

Structures (formerly G14)

G06 - Microbiological Phenomena (formerly G04.185.515)

G12 - Immune System Phenomena (formerly G04.610)

G13 - Integumentary System Physiological Phenomena (formerly G10.795)

G14 - Ocular Physiological Phenomena (formerly G11.697)

G15 - Plant Physiological Phenomena (formerly G04.742)

G16 - Biological Phenomena (formerly G04.185)

These G Tree categories were renamed:

G07 - Physiological Phenomena - includes Nutritional Physiological Phenomena (formerly G06.696) and Pharmacological Phenomena (formerly G12)

G08 - Reproductive and Urinary Physiological Phenomena

G09 - Circulatory and Respiratory Physiological Phenomena

G10 - Digestive System and Oral Physiological Phenomena

G11 - Musculoskeletal and Neural Physiological Phenomena

By Jacque-Lynne Schulman
MeSH Section

Schulman J. What's New for 2009 MeSH®. NLM Tech Bull. 2008 Nov-Dec (365):e9.

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December 02, 2008 [posted]
December 17, 2008 [2nd Edition]

PubMed Central®: New Journals Participating and New Content Added

New Journals Participating

Cytotechnology

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* November 24, 2008]

The journal *Cytotechnology* is now participating in PubMed Central, beginning with issue 2007; 53(1-3) to 55(1). Current content is forthcoming with a 12-month delay.

Cytotechnology
ISSN: 0920-9069 (print) 1573-0778 (electronic)
Title Abbreviation: Cytotechnology
Publisher: Dordrecht
NLM ID: 8807027
PMC Full text coverage: from 2007; 53(1-3) to 55(1).
PMC URL: http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=516

The Open Neurology Journal

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* November 24, 2008]

The journal *The Open Neurology Journal* is now participating in PubMed Central, beginning with issue 2007; 1(1-17) to 2008; 2(1-72). There is no embargo delay for this title.

The Open Neurology Journal
ISSN: 1874-4400 (electronic)
Title Abbreviation: Open Neurol J
Publisher: Hilversum
NLM ID: 101480493
PMC Full text coverage: from 2007; 1(1-17) to 2008; 2(1-72).
PMC URL: http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/tocrender.fcgi?journal=681&action=archive

Journal of Nematology

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* December 17, 2008]

The journal *Journal of Nematology* is now participating in PubMed Central, beginning with issue 2006; 38(1) to 2008; 40(2). Current content is forthcoming and will have no delay.

Journal of Nematology
ISSN: 0022-300X (print)
Title Abbreviation: J Nematol
Publisher: Society of Nematologists
NLM ID: 9884299
PMC Full text coverage: from 2006; 38(1) to 2008; 40(2).
PMC URL: http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/tocrender.fcgi?journal=506&action=archive

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PubMed Central®: New Journals Participating and New Content Added. NLM Tech Bull. 2008 Nov-Dec; (365):e10.

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December 02, 2008 [posted]

Create Date — New Field Indicates When Record Added to PubMed®

A new date field, **Create Date**, will be implemented with all PubMed records when the 2009 system is available in mid-December 2008. Create Date is the **date the record was added to the database**. All records added to PubMed prior to implementation will receive a Create Date equal to Entrez Date (EDAT).

This field will be searchable and rangeable with the search tag [crdt]. Examples:

diet therapy heart diseases AND 2007:2009 [crdt]

hysteria AND "last 6 months" [crdt]

After implementation of Create Date, we will begin our new policy of setting Entrez Date (EDAT) equal to Publication Date (DP) when the record enters PubMed more than twelve months after the date of publication. Fortunately, most citations enter PubMed close to the time of publication, so CRDT and EDAT will usually be the same. For more information about EDAT and upcoming changes, please see *PubMed Entrez Date Modification for Older Citations*.

The MEDLINE format will display Create Date with the **CRDT** field tag. The following example shows part of the MEDLINE format for an imaginary article published in January 2008. It enters PubMed April 28, 2009 as shown by CRDT. Because this is over a year after the date of publication, EDAT is set equal to DP.

DP - 2008 Jan

EDAT - 2008/01/01 09:00

MHDA - 2009/05/12 09:00

CRDT - 2009/04/28 09:00

Create Date displays in the XML format in the PubMedPubDate element with the PubStatus attribute, "entrez." Please note, this date should not be confused with the Date Created field - DA in the MEDLINE format and element <DateCreated> in the XML - which is a date field used for internal processing at NLM.

The PubMed What's New strategy that is used to update My NCBI saved searches and RSS feeds will continue to use EDAT to limit to recent citations so some citations may be missed. Searchers who use My NCBI to save searches that include Create Date in order to retrieve new citations regardless of publication date are advised to save them without the automatic e-mail update option. The search can be run manually by clicking on the name in the list of My NCBI

saved searches.

By Annette M. Nahin
MEDLARS Management Section

Nahin A. Create Date — New Field Indicates When Record Added to PubMed®. NLM Tech Bull. 2008 Nov-Dec (365):e11.

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December 04, 2008 [posted]

Updated Training Manuals and My NCBI Quick Tours

The NLM® PubMed® training manual was recently updated to reflect the My NCBI redesign (as of September 25, 2008). Several My NCBI Quick Tours have also been updated and a new Quick Tour has been developed, Creat Creating Your Bibliography (See the article, *Coming Soon to My NCBI: New Features, New Navigation, and My Bibliography*). You may reach the Quick Tours from the PubMed Online Training page (from the Tutorials link on the PubMed homepage) and from the Distance Education Program Resources page.

The ClinicalTrials.gov portion of the NLM Gateway and ClinicalTrials.gov training manual was updated to address the recent addition of study results data. (See the article, *ClinicalTrials.gov to Include Basic Results Data*).

The updated manuals are now available from the NLM Training Manuals and Resources Web page.

Updated Training Manuals and My NCBI Quick Tours. NLM Tech Bull. 2008 Nov-Dec (365):e12.

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December 04, 2008 [posted]

UMLS® 2008AB Release Available

The 2008AB release of the Unified Medical Language System® (UMLS) Knowledge Sources is available for download from the UMLS Knowledge Source Server (UMLSKS) as of November 17, 2008. The new UMLS Release includes:

- Two new sources and one new translation:
  - Foundational Model of Anatomy (FMA) Ontology
  - MEDCIN (medical terminology)
  - Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities Terminology (MedDRA), Czech Edition
- Twenty-seven English sources and ten translation sources were updated in this release. This includes MeSH®, ICD-9-CM, HUGO®, MedDRA, SNOMED CT® (English and Spanish), the NCI Thesaurus, and MedlinePlus® Health Topics. For a complete list of updated sources, see: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/research/umls/updated_sources.html.

For more information, please see the What's New for This Version of the UMLS section in the Release Documentation.

To access the UMLS Release files, you must have an active UMLS Metathesaurus® license and a valid UMLSKS account. Log into the UMLSKS and click on "UMLS Knowledge Sources" to download the files. The "UMLS Knowledge Sources" link is located on the left side of the UMLSKS homepage under "Downloads."

DVDs will be mailed after mid-December to licensees who request them.

The NLM UMLS Team is currently working on a series of information pages for each source. Look for the new link to these Source Release Documentation pages on the UMLS homepage in the next few weeks. Keep current with UMLS changes and news by subscribing to the UMLS News RSS feed.

Additional information regarding the UMLS is available on the UMLS homepage. New users are encouraged to take the new UMLS Basics Tutorial and to explore the training materials and other information in the New Users' Guide.

UMLS® 2008AB Release Available. NLM Tech Bull. 2008 Nov-Dec; (365):e13.

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December 05, 2008 [posted]

MEDLINE® Data Changes — 2009

At this time each year the *NLM Technical Bulletin* traditionally includes information about changes made to MEDLINE during annual National Library of Medicine® (NLM®) maintenance known as Year-End Processing (YEP). This article collects, in one place, the notable data changes for 2009. Some topics may be linked to another article where details will be found. For information about how this maintenance affects the NLM schedule for adding indexed MEDLINE citations to PubMed®, see the article, *MEDLINE® /PubMed® Year-End Processing Activities*.

Two addtional resources, Annual MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing (YEP): Impact on Searching During Fall 2008 and Annual MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing (YEP): Background Information, include examples of typical changes that take place in MEDLINE citations during YEP.

Other pertinent articles:

What's New for 2009 MeSH

MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing Activities

2009 MeSH Now Available

☒ MEDLINE Data Changes — 2009

PubMed Notes — 2009

Newly Maintained MEDLINE for 2009 MeSH Now Available in PubMed

MeSH® Vocabulary Updated for 2009

The MeSH Browser currently includes a link to the 2009 MeSH vocabulary. Searchers should consult the Browser to find MeSH headings of interest and their relationships to other headings. The Browser contains MeSH Heading records that may include scope notes, annotations, entry terms, history notes, allowable qualifiers (subheadings), previous headings and other information. It also includes Subheading records and Supplementary Concept Records (SCRs) for substances that are not MeSH Headings.

The MeSH Section homepage provides links under "All About MeSH" to the Introduction of 2009 MeSH and under "Obtaining MeSH" to download electronic copies.

The MeSH Tree Structures are also available online in both PDF and HTML formats with all indented terms showing.

For highlights about 2009 MeSH see the article, *What's New for 2009 MeSH*.

The PubMed MeSH database and translation tables will also be updated to reflect 2009 MeSH in mid-December when YEP activities are complete and the newly maintained MEDLINE data are available in PubMed.

Updated MeSH in MEDLINE Citations

MEDLINE citations with updated MeSH will be in PubMed in mid-December 2008. See the Changing Saved Searches Quick Tour for details on revising My NCBI saved searches.

The MeSH Section homepage provides links to descriptions of MeSH maintenance. The About Updates link under the "MEDLINE Citation Maintenance" section explains how NLM prepares the changes in a machine-readable form for others to use. To access the XML files for the tasks processed for this maintenance, click on the "Download XML Files" link under this same section; the 2009 changes should be available sometime in January 2009. This information is helpful for those individuals or organizations using MeSH headings in their own application (such as indexing curricula guides) and want to update those applications with the new year of MeSH.

New MeSH Headings

This year 446 new MeSH Headings were added.

Typically, NLM does not retrospectively re-index MEDLINE citations with new MeSH Heading concepts. Therefore, searching for a new MeSH term tagged with [mh] or [majr] effectively limits retrieval to citations indexed after the term was introduced. PubMed Automatic Term Mapping (ATM) expands an untagged subject search to include both MeSH Terms and All Fields index terms and may retrieve relevant citations indexed before the introduction of a new MeSH term. Searchers may consult the MeSH Browser or the MeSH database to see the Previous Indexing terms most likely used before the new MeSH Heading was introduced.

Brand New Concepts

Examples of new MeSH headings of special interest to searchers are highlighted below by Category. You can browse all of the new 2009 concepts on the MeSH New Descriptors Web page.

Category A - Anatomy

- Microvessels
- Venous Valves
- Granulocyte-Macrophage Progenitor Cells
- Immunological Synapses
- Megakaryocyte Progenitor Cells
- Megakaryocyte-Erythroid Progenitor Cells
- Monocyte-Macrophage Precursor Cells
- Natural Killer T-Cells (treed under T-Lymphocytes)
- Stem Cell Niche
- Hepatic Stellate Cells

Category B - Organisms

- Myxobolus
- Myxozoa
- Placozoa

Rats, Transgenic
Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (indexers will also add Staphylococcal Infections or specifics and/or Methicillin Resistance, if discussed)
Salt-Tolerant Plants (many new Fungi headings were added (B05))

Category C - Diseases

Lung Injury
Acute Lung Injury
Ventilator-Induced Lung Injury
Failed Back Surgery Syndrome
Pancreatitis, Graft
Primary Graft Dysfunction
Morgellons Disease

Category D - Chemicals and Drugs

Prescription Drugs (do not confuse with Drug Prescriptions)
Viscoelastic Substances
Viscosupplements

Category E - Analytical, Diagnostic and Therapeutic Techniques and Equipment

Early Detection of Cancer
Magnetic Field Therapy
Uterine Artery Embolization
Ablation Techniques
Endometrial Ablation Techniques
Comparative Genomic Hybridization
Gene Knock-In Techniques
Gene Knockdown Techniques
Gene Knockout Techniques
Genome-Wide Association Study

Category F - Psychiatry and Psychology

Illness Behavior
Medication Adherence
Stalking
Wandering Behavior

Category G - Biological Sciences

Light Signal Transduction
Salt-Tolerance
Neurogenesis
Rod-Cone Interaction
Suntan
Plant Root Nodulation
Avalanches
Earthquakes
Landslides
Cyclones
Droughts
Floods

Category H - Natural Sciences

Evidence-Based Dentistry
Evidence-Based Emergency Medicine
Evidence-Based Nursing
Evidence-Based Practice
Infectious Disease Medicine
Integrative Medicine

Wilderness Medicine

Category I - Anthropology, Education, Sociology and Social Phenomena

Cemeteries
Cremation
Medicine, Korean Traditional
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke
Resistance Training
Sunbathing

Category K - Humanities

Afghan Campaign 2001-

Category L - Information Science

Journal Impact Factor

Category M - Named Groups

Drug Users
Osteopathic Physicians
Young Adult (new check tag; defined as a person between 19 and 24 years of age)

Category N - Health Care

Moving and Lifting Patients
Prescriptions
Electronic Prescribing
Hospitals, Isolation
Clinical Governance (not limited to the United Kingdom)
Telenursing
New subcategory N06 (Environment and Public Health)

Bhopal Accidental Release
Biohazard Release
Biosurveillance
Chemical Hazard Release
Extreme Cold
Extreme Heat
Infectious Disease Incubation Period
Lot Quality Assurance Sampling
Multilevel Analysis
Secondary Prevention
Seveso Accidental Release
Structure Collapse
Sverdlovsk Accidental Release
Tertiary Prevention

Category Z - Geographicals

Cape Verde
New Orleans
Prussia
Serbia

Changes to MeSH Headings

This year 149 MeSH Headings were either changed or deleted and replaced with more up-to-date terminology. During YEP, NLM updates MeSH headings on MEDLINE citations.

Changes to citations of particular interest include:

- Both Disease Transmission and Disease Transmission, Horizontal are now Disease Transmission, Infectious.

- Phototransduction is now Vision, Ocular which covers events happening in the eye. For plants or micro-organisms or non-image forming, non-visual phototransduction (happening in the brain or pituitary gland) use Light Signal Transduction.

- Stress, previously in Category C - Diseases, was changed to Stress, Physiological in Category G - Biological Sciences. It may now be used with micro-organisms, plants, and invertebrates.

- Take note of the reorganized Categories G - Biological Sciences and H - Natural Sciences as described in the *What's New for 2009 MeSH* article.

Other changes that affect searching include:

- Metazoa is a new Entry Term to Animals.

- The subheading /genetics is now allowed for Category C - Diseases.

- Neoplasms, Multiple Primary has a revised scope note that now permits these neoplasms to be histologically the same or different (previously they had to be different).

- Myelodysplasia was an Entry Term to Neural Tube Defects; now the Entry Term is Spinal Cord Myelodysplasia to reduce confusion with Myelodysplastic Syndromes (a bone marrow formation defect).

- The Entry Term Patient Non-Compliance was moved from Treatment Refusal to Patient Compliance. This parallels the Entry Term Medication Non-Adherence on Medication Adherence.

- Disasters: The old heading Natural Disasters was deleted and replaced by Disasters. Many Entry Terms from the old Natural Disasters heading, e.g., Tornadoes, were elevated to stand-alone MeSH Headings plus new events, such as Structure Collapse, were added. Specific events are no longer treed under Disasters. If the article discusses an event as being a disaster, indexers will coordinate with the heading Disasters and the specific geographic location.

In addition to the replaced-by heading changes, YEP includes other adjustments to MEDLINE citations to reflect 2009 MeSH vocabulary and to enhance search retrieval. These follow-on adjustments are largely the

adding of more MeSH headings or Supplementary Concept Record Names of Substances (NM) to citations to help searchers refine retrieval. In some cases, the changes clarify areas where a single concept existed before, but it is now represented by two or more specific concepts. An example for 2009 is Phototransduction being split into Vision, Ocular and Light Signal Transduction.

These types of changes, along with others documented on the Annual MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing (YEP): Background Information Web page, suggest the importance of routinely using the PubMed Details feature when searching to see how terms are mapped in the new year's vocabulary and then checking the MeSH Browser or the MeSH Database for clarification. Additional information is also available in the article, *Skill Kit: The Effects of Year End Processing (YEP) on Saved Searches or RSS Feeds*.

Indexing Policy for New Young Adult Check Tag

Young Adult is a new check tag for 2009 indexing forward. It will not be applied to citations retrospectively. NLM follows the U.S. Census definition of ages 19-24. This age range overlaps with the existing check tag Adult which is defined as the ages 19-44. Indexing policy is as follows:

> If the article describes persons aged 19-24 only, we will use Young Adult check tag "Age 19-24" only.
> If the article describes persons aged 25-44 only, we will use Adult check tag "Age 19-44" only.
> If the article describes persons aged 19-44, we will use both Young Adult and Adult check tags "Age 19-24" and "Age 19-44."

Publication Type Indexing Policy Change

For 2009, NLM will begin using the Publication Type "Portraits" for MEDLINE indexing. In the past, NLM indexed to the MeSH Heading "Portraits as Topic." During YEP, NLM will revise, as appropriate, those citations with the MeSH Heading, "Portraits as Topic," to delete the MeSH Heading and add the Publication Type "Portraits."

Notable MeSH Changes and Related Impact on Searching

Entry Combination Revisions

This year during YEP, NLM will again retrospectively replace certain MeSH heading/subheading combinations, known as entry combinations, with the new precoordinated MeSH heading. If you get no retrieval for a MeSH Heading/subheading combination check the heading in the 2009 MeSH Browser to see if the Entry Combination information indicates a different term.

Below are the eleven Entry Combinations new for 2009:

Previous MeSH Heading/Subheading (Entry Combination)	Replaced-by Heading for 2009
Acid Ceramidase/deficiency	Farber Lipogranulomatosis
Aspartylglucosylaminase/deficiency	Aspartylglucosaminuria
Coproporphyrinogen Oxidase/deficiency	Coproporphyria, Hereditary

Electromagnetic Fields/therapeutic use	Magnetic Field Therapy
Heart Ventricles/physiology	Ventricular Function
Lung/injuries	Lung Injury
Patient Care/nursing	Nursing Care
Ryanodine Receptor Calcium Release Channel/agonists	Calcium Channel Agonists
Ryanodine Receptor Calcium Release Channel/antagonists & inhibitors	Calcium Channel Blockers
SOX9 Transcription Factor/deficiency	Campomelic Dysplasia
Survival of Motor Neuron 1 Protein/deficiency	Spinal Muscular Atrophies of Childhood

For 2009 the Entry Combination: Disease/genetics which generated the heading Genetic Diseases, Inborn has been removed.

Additional Changes to MEDLINE and OLDMEDLINE Data

1. **One new field is being added to the MEDLINE citation starting in 2009:**
   Country will now be a separate element in the Grant series of elements. Previously the country of the granting agency resided as part of the value found in the Agency element of the XML.
2. **Agency data within the Grant field:**
   The Agency field within the Grant List will reflect the agency's hierarchical structure from lower to higher entity, when known. For example the old agency value of NCI will be NCI NIH HHS for 2009 meaning National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.
3. **Investigator List (Collaborators):**
   The Investigator field in the MEDLINE citation now includes a Valid_YN attribute in the XML format. This allows NLM to correct an investigator name that was published incorrectly and retain both the correct and incorrect names for searching in PubMed.
4. **Other Abstract field - new valid value for type of abstracts:**
   A new value, "Publisher," has been added as a valid value for the type of abstracts in the Other Abstract field.
5. **Other ID - a new valid value for source of Other ID:**
   A new value, "NLM," has been added for the source of Other ID data. This value will be used for the PMCID and manuscript identifier data which will reside in the Other ID field starting with the 2009 PubMed system.
6. **PMCID data in Other ID field:**

Starting with the 2009 PubMed system users will see PMCID data in the Other ID field. In addition to the PMCID number, the Other ID will also have NIHMS (NIH Manuscript System), UKMS (United Kingdom Manuscript System), HALMS (the French Manuscript System), and HHMIMS (Howard Hughes Medical Institute Manuscript System) numbers. In some cases the data may contain a date in parentheses following the number. This date represents the embargo date after which the full text will be available in PubMed Central®.

By Sara Tybaert
MEDLARS Management Section

Tybaert S. MEDLINE® Data Changes — 2009. NLM Tech Bull. 2008 Nov-Dec (365):e14.

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National Library of Medicine | National Institutes of Health

December 05, 2008 [posted]

PubMed® Notes — 2009

The 2009 PubMed system will be brought up in mid-December. In addition to the new field, Create Date (see *Create Date — New Field to Indicate When Records Added to PubMed*), here are some additional notes of interest.

Other pertinent articles:

What's New for 2009 MeSH

MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing Activities

2009 MeSH Now Available

MEDLINE Data Changes — 2009

PubMed Notes — 2009

Newly Maintained MEDLINE for 2009 MeSH Now Available in PubMed

- The auto-complete feature will be added to First Author, Last Author, and Full Author Name on the search-by-field section of Advanced Search.

- The old "tab" version of Limits will not be updated. Future changes will be made only to the limit feature on the Advanced Search screen.

- A new field, **PubMed Central Release**, will be added to the MEDLINE format with the field tag **PMCR**. This is the embargo date associated with the availability of the published article in PMC. This date, if present, already displays on the AbstractPlus format (see: *PubMed Central® IDs Display in PubMed® AbstractPlus Format*). It will display in the XML format in the PubMedPubDate element with the PubStatus attribute, "pmc-release."

- The **Publishing Model** field will be removed from the MEDLINE format (field tag: PUBM) as it is no longer needed there.

- The new MeSH® heading, **Young Adult**, will not be added to the limits Age Group options. In the future, we will consider including it. Items indexed with Young Adult will be retrieved if either *Adult: 19-44 years* or *All Adult: 19+ years* are selected as limits. The term can be searched directly as young adult [mh].

- Changes to the Grant Number, as explained in *MEDLINE® Data Changes — 2009*, may be delayed on the Citation format. The MEDLINE format will be updated when the new system is available.

- The Recent Activity feature is being added to the AbstractPlus display.

- When the addition of MEDLINE records to PubMed resumes, the next automatic e-mail updates will likely be

larger than usual (see Annual MEDLINE®/PubMed® Year-End Processing (YEP): Impact on Searching During Fall 2008).

Users receiving data in XML format via the E-Utilities are reminded to keep up to date by subscribing to the announcement mailing list at this site: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mailman/listinfo/utilities-announce.

By Annette M. Nahin
MEDLARS Management Section

Nahin A. PubMed® Notes — 2009. NLM Tech Bull. 2008 Nov-Dec (365):e15.

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December 12, 2008 [posted]

Gene Sensor

A new sensor will soon join the Citation Sensor and Drug Sensor in PubMed®. Gene Sensor checks the query entered in the search box and if it detects the symbol for a gene found in the Gene database, a "Gene Information" box displays above the search results with links to organism-specific information and the full report in Gene (see Figure 1). As with the other Sensors, Gene Sensor will evolve over time and is being phased in, so all users will not see it initially.

Figure 1: PubMed search invokes Gene Sensor in yellow. The first link goes to the full report.

The Gene database has over five million genes from the RefSeq (Reference Sequence) collection.

Gene Sensor. NLM Tech Bull. 2008 Nov-Dec (365):e16.

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December 12, 2008 [posted]

RxTerms — a New Interface Terminology to RxNorm

NLM is pleased to announce that RxTerms, a new interface terminology that links to RxNorm, is now available for download and testing.

RxTerms is a research effort of the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications. It fills the need for a publicly available interface terminology for the input of medication information, e.g., in e-prescribing or personal health records. Until now, such systems have used terminologies that were either proprietary or built from scratch. RxTerms provides a free, user-friendly and efficient drug interface terminology that links directly to RxNorm, the U.S. national terminology standard for clinical drugs. It facilitates the inclusion of RxNorm identifiers in electronic health records. Efficiency of data entry is achieved by logical segmentation of RxNorm names. Drugs not available in the U.S. are pruned and names that are unlikely to be useful in data entry are suppressed. Additional synonyms from other sources further enhance the user-friendliness. RxTerms is currently being used in a demonstration project for the Centers Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services and will also be used in the NLM Personal Health Record (currently under development).

A Unified Medical Language System® license is not required to use RxTerms. We request that you give us your contact information when you download RxTerms for the first time, so that we can inform you of new developments and get your feedback. Downloading the files indicates acceptance of the Terms and Conditions of Use for RxTerms.

We welcome your feedback and suggestions. Please contact us at: kfung@mail.nih.gov

By Kin Wah Fung
Lister Hill Center

Fung KW. RxTerms - a New Interface Terminology to RxNorm. NLM Tech Bull. 2008 Nov-Dec;(365):e17.

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December 15, 2008 [posted]

New Design: NLM Gateway E-mail and Download/Display Functions

NLM released a new version of the NLM Gateway on November 24, 2008, with redesigned interfaces for the E-mail and Download/Display functions. Each has a cleaner appearance, displays the list of items to be processed with the option to deselect items on the list, and includes links (Help me choose) to assist in selecting formatting options.

See Figure 1 for the new E-mail Search Results screen. See Figure 2 for the redesigned Download or Display screen. Selected items on both screens may be deselected by removing the check marks.

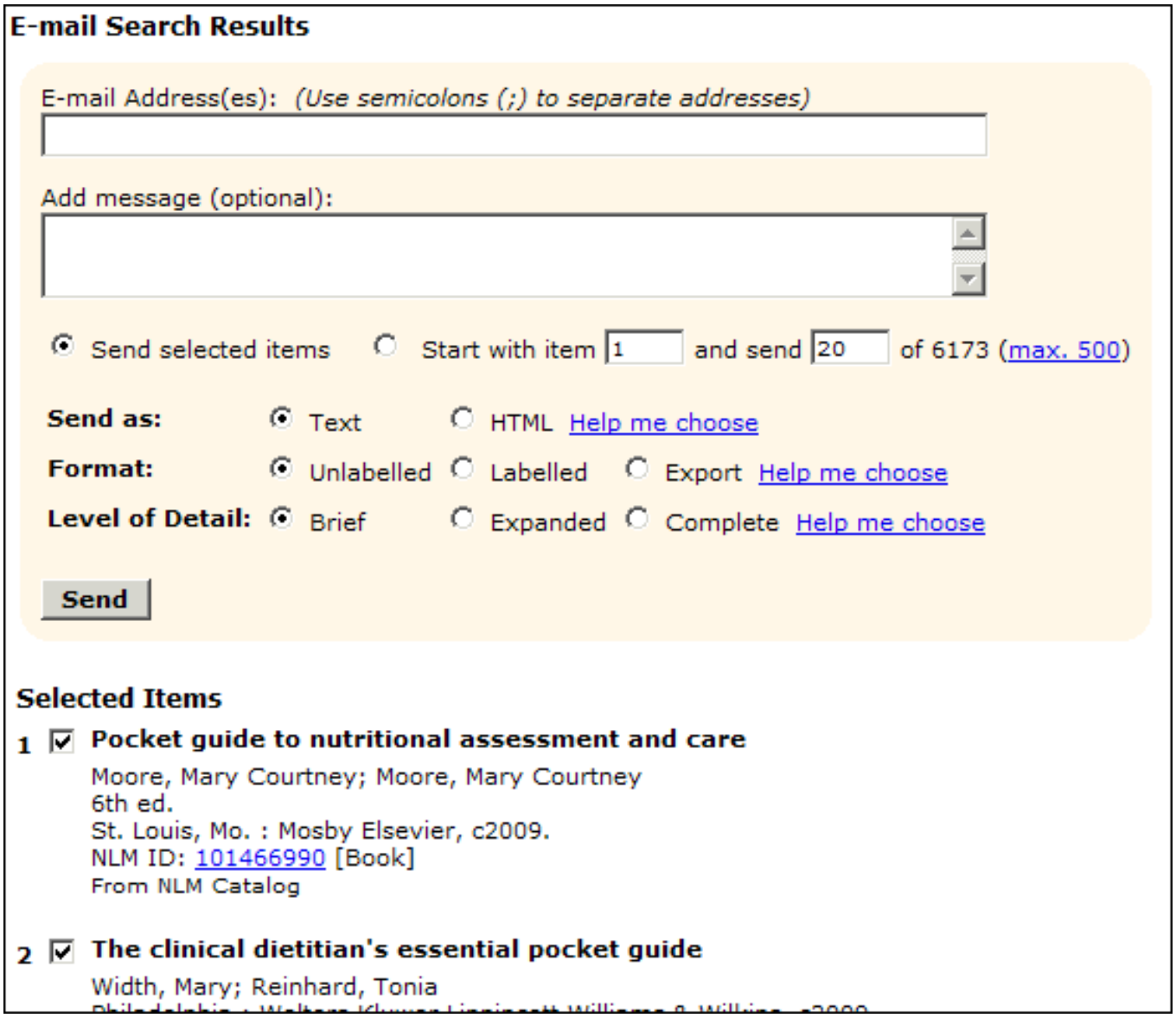

Figure 1: E-mail Search Results interface.

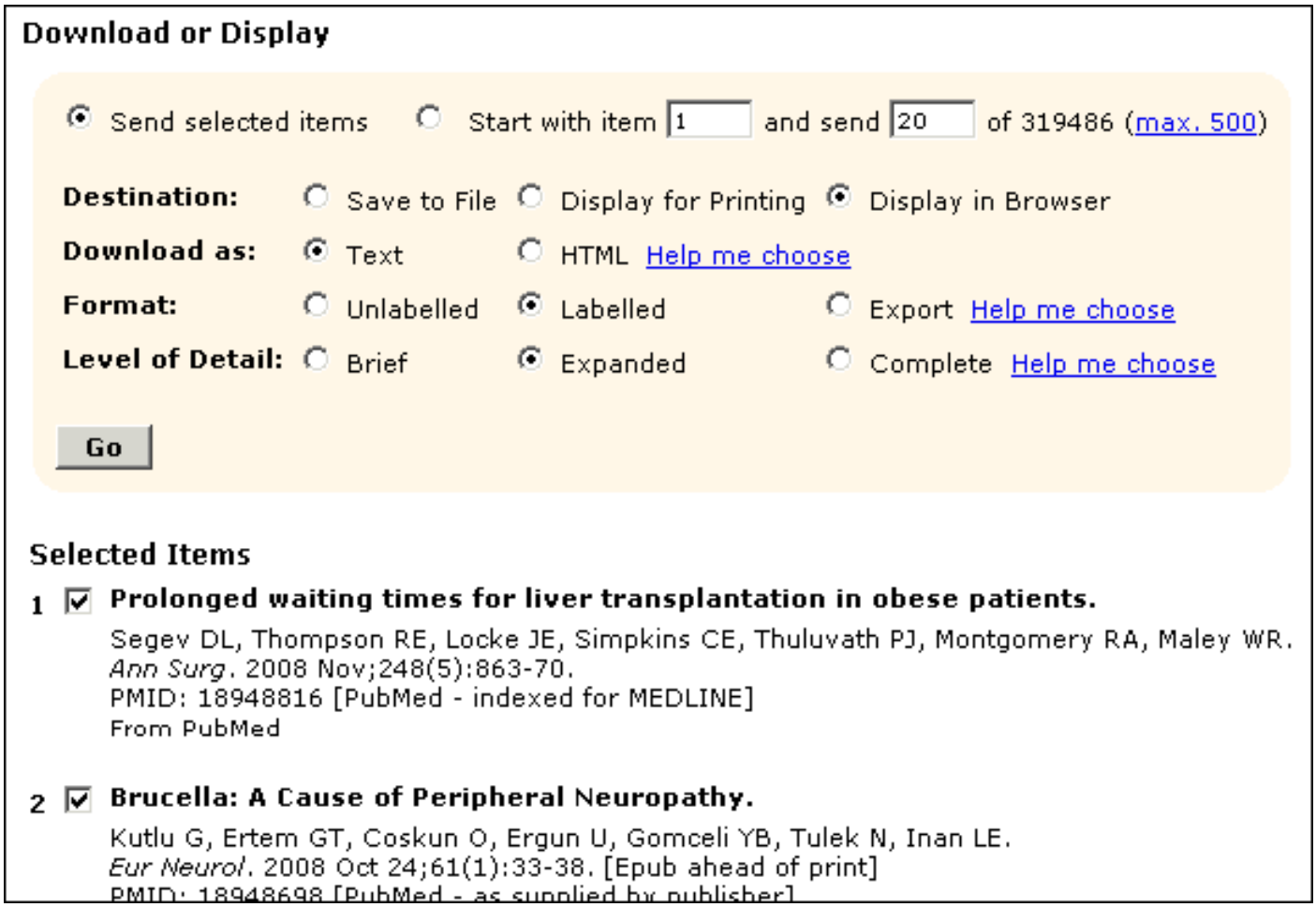

Figure 2: Download or Display Search Results interface.

New Design: NLM Gateway E-mail and Download/Display Functions. NLM Tech Bull. 2008 Nov-Dec (365):e18.

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December 15, 2008 [posted]

RxNorm Now Issued in Weekly and Monthly Releases

RxNorm began issuing a weekly update release; effective in October 2008. This weekly release is only an addition to the most recent full release, which occurs monthly. The weekly update includes new information obtained through the FDA Structured Product Labels sent to the National Library of Medicine® (NLM®) DailyMed Web site, including NDCs (National Drug Codes) for existing products, or information about newly approved drugs, as well as appropriate RxNorm forms for new drugs. Other sources of information, such as suggestions from the Center for Medicaid & Medicare Services, product announcements, and other public information may also be used to create new forms and add attributes of clinical drug products. Weekly releases will, in general, include any information received by the preceding Friday.

The monthly releases of RxNorm are complete and include all information previously received, such as modifications due to correction of errors, updated information from other sources, historical information, and other work that has been accomplished. Each monthly release constitutes a full replacement of all the information in the previous releases. The full release is consistent with the extant Unified Medical Language System® (UMLS®) Metathesaurus version, and includes UMLS CUIs (Concept Unique Identifiers) where appropriate.

NLM plans to issue full monthly RxNorm releases on the first Monday of every month, excepting holidays, and to issue weekly releases every Wednesday. Twice a year (generally April and November) the full monthly release of RxNorm may precede a new release of the UMLS by days or weeks. The goal is to issue RxNorm on a regular schedule, and try to incorporate the changes to be consistent with the new UMLS releases as rapidly as possible.

By Stuart Nelson
MeSH Section

Nelson S. RxNorm Now Issued in Weekly and Monthly Releases. NLM Tech Bull. 2008 Nov-Dec (365):e19.

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December 16, 2008 [posted]

Newly Maintained MEDLINE® for 2009 MeSH® Now Available in PubMed®

As of December 15, PubMed MEDLINE citations, translation tables, and the MeSH database were updated to reflect 2009 MeSH. Now that end-of-year activities are complete, MEDLINE/PubMed may be searched using 2009 MeSH vocabulary. See *MEDLINE® Data Changes - 2009. NLM Tech Bull. 2008 Nov-Dec;(365):e14.* for details on data changes as well as links to other pertinent MEDLINE and MeSH-related articles from the sidebar on the right. On December 16, NLM® resumed daily (Tuesday-Saturday) MEDLINE updates to PubMed (including the backlog of citations indexed since November 19 with 2009 MeSH).

Other pertinent articles:

What's New for 2009 MeSH

MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing Activities

2009 MeSH Now Available

MEDLINE Data Changes — 2009

PubMed Notes — 2009

Newly Maintained MEDLINE for 2009 MeSH Now Available in PubMed

Newly Maintained MEDLINE® for 2009 MeSH® Now Available in PubMed®. NLM Tech Bull. 2008 Nov-Dec (365):e20.

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December 19, 2008 [posted]

Unified Medical Language System® (UMLS®) News

UMLS Source Release Documentation
The National Library of Medicine® has published the first set of its new Source Release Documentation pages.

This documentation is designed to help users select sources that are useful to their applications and to understand how sources are represented in Metathesaurus format. Included are tabs for a synopsis of the scope and purpose of the source, a user-friendly display of the metadata in the MRSAB.RRF file, and statistics on term types, attributes, and relationships, including sample data.

Documentation for MeSH®, SNOMED Clinical Terms®, RxNorm, ICD-9-CM, LOINC®, HUGO®, Gold Standard Alchemy, Multum, and MedlinePlus® Health Topics is now available. Documentation for all forty sources added or updated in the 2008AB UMLS Metathesaurus will be completed over the next several weeks. The link to each source documentation set will be made available from the Source Release Documentation main page.

Source information will be updated as sources are added or revised in future UMLS releases. Pages for selected sources not updated since 2008AA will be published during the coming year.

SNOMED CT Spanish Edition, October 2008
The October 2008 version of SNOMED CT Spanish Edition is now available for download from the UMLS Knowledge Source Server (UMLSKS). This terminology will also be included in Metathesaurus format in the UMLS 2009AA Release in April 2009.

UMLSKS Port Change
As part of the ongoing NLM effort to resolve technical problems with the UMLSKS, the UMLSKS Version 6.0 now uses a standard port (443 instead of 8443) for https traffic. Please delete bookmarks stored with the previous URL. Go to http://umlsks.nlm.nih.gov and bookmark the updated URL.

Internet Explorer® users may receive a warning pertaining to the certificate and site security. Install the certificate in the Internet Explorer 'Trusted Root Certification Authorities' store to eliminate this warning.

RxTerms
RxTerms is a new tool for drug interface terminology derived from RxNorm. See also *RxNorm Now Issued in Weekly and Monthly Releases*.

By Rachel Kleinsorge
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December 19, 2008 [posted]

Cataloging News 2009

Other pertinent articles:

What's New for 2009 MeSH

MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing Activities

2009 MeSH Now Available

MEDLINE Data Changes — 2009

PubMed Notes — 2009

Newly Maintained MEDLINE for 2009 MeSH Now Available in PubMed

Cataloging News 2009

The NLM® adopted the 2009 MeSH® vocabulary for cataloging beginning on November 24, 2008.

Accordingly, MeSH subject headings in LocatorPlus® were changed to reflect the 2009 MeSH vocabulary and appear in that form as of November 24, 2008.

When year-end processing (YEP) activities were completed on December 15, the NLM Catalog, MeSH database, and translation tables were updated to reflect 2009 MeSH. Note that there was a three-week hiatus in the addition of new and edited bibliographic records to the NLM Catalog, but the information is now current.

The Index to the *NLM Classification* will not reflect 2009 MeSH changes until Spring 2009.

MeSH Changes in NLM Bibliographic Records

In general, the Cataloging Section implemented the vocabulary changes in NLM bibliographic records for books, serials, and other materials, as they were applied for citations in MEDLINE®.

Cataloging will use the three new Publication Types:

Cookbooks
Formularies
Poetry

For highlights about 2009 MeSH, see the articles *What's New for 2009 MeSH* and *MEDLINE Data Changes — 2009*.

Additional Database Changes

Series (MARC 440)

NLM implemented the new PCC (Program for Cooperative Cataloging) Guidelines for field 440 (i.e., use 490/830 in lieu of 440) beginning November 24, 2008. Because the 440 field has been made obsolete, during YEP all the existing 440s were converted to 490/830 with the exception of records containing vernacular data, where the conversion could not be done in a simple automated fashion. For now, NLM does not plan to convert 440s in these records. Beginning November 24, all original records (Roman and vernacular) will be created using 490/830. Any copy cataloging records imported with a 440 will have the data moved to 490/830, again with the exception of records containing vernacular

data.

Table of Contents (MARC 595) and Summary Notes (MARC 520)
To improve keyword access for users, NLM will now copy tables of contents (TOC) and summary notes available from the Library of Congress 856 links into the bibliographic records. The TOC will be added to the local MARC21 field 595 (unedited tables of contents) and the summaries to the 520 field. There will be no attempt to formulate these with ISBD (International Standard Bibliographic Description) punctuation, or do anything but the most minimal cleanup to the 595 field. The data will be preceded by the phrase: "Publisher-supplied data." After the text is copied into the record from the LC 856 link, the 856 will be deleted.

By Sharon Willis
Cataloging Section

Willis S. Cataloging News 2009. NLM Tech Bull. 2008 Nov-Dec (365):e22.

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December 23, 2008 [posted]

PDF and Print Versions of NLM Serials Publications Discontinued

The PDF and print versions of the *List of Journals Indexed for MEDLINE (LJI)* ceased with the 2008 edition. The data are available through the Journals database. Newly selected journals for indexing are announced on the Journals Recently Accepted by NLM for Inclusion in MEDLINE Web page. For information on how to search the Journals database for journals indexed in MEDLINE see the article: *Journals Database: A Refresher and Introduction to New Features*.

The PDF version of the *List of Serials Indexed for Online Users (LSIOU)* also ceased with the 2008 edition. However, the XML version continues to be available.

PDF and Print Versions of NLM Serials Publications Discontinued. NLM Tech Bull. 2008 Nov-Dec (365):e23.

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December 29, 2008 [posted]

REMM Available for Mobile Devices

[Editor's Note: This is a reprint of an announcement published on NLM-Tox-Enviro-Health-L, an e-mail announcement list available from the NLM Division of Specialized Information Services. To subscribe to this list, please see the NLM-TOX-ENVIRO-HEALTH-L Join, Leave, or Change Options page.]

The Radiation Event Medical Management System (REMM) is available for download to mobile devices (Blackberry®, Windows Mobile®, Palm®) with selected key files from the full online version.

To download REMM directly to your Blackberry, click on the following link from your Blackberry e-mail and follow the directions: http://remm.nlm.gov/mremm/blackberry/ota/mremm.jad

REMM is produced by the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, Office of Planning and Emergency Operations, in cooperation with the National Library of Medicine®, Division of Specialized Information Services, with subject matter experts from the National Cancer Institute, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and many US and international consultants.

REMM provides:

- Guidance for health care providers, *primarily physicians*, about clinical diagnosis and treatment during mass casualty radiological/nuclear (rad/nuc) events;
- Just-in-time, evidence-based, usable information with sufficient background and context to make complex issues understandable to those *without* formal radiation medicine expertise;
- Web-based information that is also downloadable in advance, so that it would be available during an event if the internet is not accessible.

REMM Available for Mobile Devices. NLM Tech Bull. 2008 Nov-Dec (365):e24.

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December 30, 2008 [posted]

My NCBI Improvements

On December 10, 2008, the following improvements were made to My NCBI:

- You can now view the contents of your bibliographies (i.e., My Bibliography and Other Citations) in PubMed®. Click the magnifying glass icon on the Actions bar (see Figure 1).

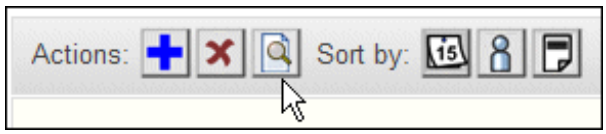

Figure 1: New option for viewing bibliography contents in PubMed.

- The magnifying glass icon was also added to the Collections Actions bar. You can view the contents of a collection using either the Collection name link or this new icon on the Actions bar reached from the (Edit) link (see Figure 2).

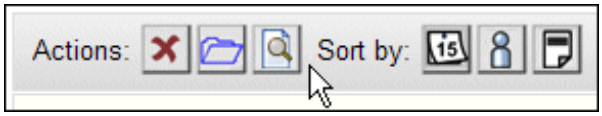

Figure 2: Additional option for viewing collection contents in PubMed.

- PMC IDs, when available, display on My Bibliography and Other Citations screens (see Figure 3).

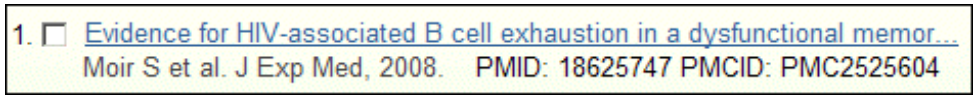

Figure 3: PMC ID on an item in a My NCBI Bibliography.

- The LinkOut icons you select to display on PubMed citations are now listed along with PubMed Filters under PubMed Preferences on the Preferences screen.

- "Pet's Name" is now the default Security Question on the Register screen. "Mother's Maiden Name" remains as another choice.

- A (Settings) link has replaced the (Edit) link next to the name of the search on the list of saved searches. Use this to create a schedule to receive e-mail updates or make changes to updates currently received.

- Other minor text changes have been made. In the future, minor text changes to PubMed screens may not always be announced.

By Margaret McGhee
MEDLARS Management Section

McGhee M. My NCBI Improvements. NLM Tech Bull. 2008 Nov-Dec; (365):e25.

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